FALL ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR.

The following is a list of the candidates to be voted or at the following States:—Alabama, Delaware, Florida, llings, Kansas, Kentucky, Macyland, Massachu-Rines, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachu-setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vir-ginia, Wisconsin—total, 18. Arkansas and Louisiana hold their elections to-day (November 7). Georgia votes December 29, 21 and 22; Texas in February, New Hampshire in March and Connecticut in April. Names marked with an asterisk (*) are renomina

STATE.
Governor
Governor S. L. Woodford John T. Hoffman.
Light, GovernorS. KauffmanAllen C. Beach.
Compiroller Abiah W. Palmer Asher P. Nichols.
Canal Commission-
er-Long term Absalom Nelson John D. Fay.
Short term Alexander Barkley Geo. W. Chapman.
Inspector of State
PrisonsJohn ParkhurstSolomon Scheu.
Justice Supreme
Court (Third dis.). Henry Smith William L. Learned.
CONGRESSIONAL

CONGRESSIONAL
Disk
1—Chas. C. Norrell
4. M. T. McMahon
6-Horace Greeley S. S. Cox. 7-Benjamin A. Willis Smith Ely, James Walsworth Y. D.
William S. Hillyer Fernando Wood.*
10 James Westerveit Clarkson N. Fotter. 11 Charles St. John W. C. H. Sherman. 12 John H. Ketchum' William if. Philips.
18 James G. Linesey Joseph H. Tuthid. 14 Minard Harder. John Hastings, working'n.
15-J. Thomas Daris. J. M. Warren. 26- Andrew Williams. John Rogers. 17- Wm. A. Wheeler' George Rott. 18 James M. Marvin' John M. Carroll.
19 Enzur Prindie Joseph Juliand.
20 Cinton L. Merriam Andrew Gornwall, 21 Kais H. Roberts Abram B. Weaver, 23 Wm. E. Lansing M. J. Shoecart,
23 Deats McCarthy, in No candidate.
24 John E. See et
27—Horace B. Smith Locius Robinson. 27 Horace B. Smith Locius Robinson. 28 tF. Clarke, long term J. di. White, long term. 28 tC. H. Honnes, snort, term. A. P. Butts, short term.
80 Lymin K. Bass
W. L. Sessions Charles D. Murray.

ASSEMBLYMEN.
dew York city nominations were given in yest
day's Henald.
ALBANY.
The Pauliforn Democrate
1 John Slinger and William D. Murcher 4
Dit. Republicans. 1 John Stinger and William D. Murphy, 2 Robert C. Binesail John Flood.
John Retley
4-William D. Sunderland. John Reiley.
ALLEGANY.
1Charles N. Flenngin* William Pichardson.
1William M. Ely*
1William M. Ely Benjamin W. Lawrence.
CATTARAUGUS.
1-C. V. B. Barse
2 Stephen C. Green*Jutson Sibley.
1-Wm. H. Faker*Charles H. Curtis.
I-Wm. H. Paser Charles H. Curtis.
2 S. S. Hewitt'John Cuykendall.
2-M. P. Bemus*
9-O. S. Winams*Frank Burntt.
GHEMUNG.
1-David Decker
CHENANGO,
1 Angrew Shenardson John Shattnek
CLINTON.
1-A. P. Brand
COLUMBIA
1-Jecob H. DuntzBenjamin Ray.
2-Perkins F. Cady Henry M. Hanor.
1-Irving Taintor
1-Irving Taintor
1-Alpheus Bolt*J. A. Kenyon.
1-Alpheus Bolt'J. A. Kenyen.
3-James H. GrahamF. R. Gilbert
1-James A. Seward*Puonix Brokee.
2 David H. Mulford' Joe: M. DeGraff.
1-Edward B. MyersGeorge Chambers.
2 James E. Thompson John Howell
8-Fr n A. AlbergerJohn H. Vought.
4- Lev's W. Cornwal lienry B. Rausom.
5-Job SouthwickJohn W. Wiley.
ENSEX.
1-Clayton H. Delano"R. C. B. Chase.
PRANKLIN

	KRIE.
1-	Edward B. MyersGeorge Chambers.
2-	James E. ThompsonJohn Howell.
2	Fr n A. AlbergerJohn H. Vought.
10 y 40	Lev's W. Cornwal lienry B. Ransom.
100	Job Southwick
Miles St.	ESSEX.
	Clayton H. Delano"R. C. B. Chase.
-	
10000	PRANKLIN.
-	James H. Pierce*A. W. Ferguson.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON.
1-	Mortimer WadeJohn Mason.
- 1	GENEREL
1-	Volney G. KnappGeorge Burt.
	GREENY.
1-	Isaac Mygatt Hiram Van Steenburg.
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED
1-	Daniel A. Northup* John W. Bridenbecker.
100000	APPIERSON.
1-	Oliver C. Wyman A. A. Davis.
ě.	James Johnson
	KINGS.
1 140	-H. E. Bowen David C. Aitken.
	The District of the Control of the C
30.2	-Samuel T. JonesSmith C. Bayin.
	Thomas Earle Dominick H, Koche.
1000	J. C. L. Bosttener William W. Mosaley.
	W. W. Gooddah Charles B. Wylla.
0.0-	J. S. Catita, Bornard Haven.
-	Fred. W. Cochett
8	George C. Bannett Samuel P. Conselyea.
1-	F. B. FisherJohn C. Jacobs.
	LEW18.

1-H. E. BOWER	Linvid C. Anken.
2-Samuel T. Jones	Smith C. Bayba
3-Thomas Earle	Dominick H. Koche.
4 J. C. L. Boetteber	William W. Mosaley.
5-W. W. Good lan	Charles B Calls
6-J. S. Catito	Barrier D. Wynn.
D - of the Control of	****** DOUBLE HEVED.
T-Fred. W. Cochell	William Wainwright.
6 George C. Bennett	Samuel F. Consciyea.
B-F. B. Fisher	John C. Jacobs.
	LEWIS
2 Joseph Pather	Issae & Westworth
· viney.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.
. Dishaul tahmant	IVINGSTON. W. H. C. Hosmer.
I-Bichard Jondson	W. H. C. Hosider.
	MADIBON.
2-David L. Fisk	
2-L. C. Kilham*	W. H. Wairath.
	MONBOE.
1 James Harris	Richard R Cole
2 Charles S. Baker	Concern D. Louis
9 Valmer D Danner	The same of the same of
8-Volney P. Brown*.	CTARLES MONTH IN WAITER.
MO	STEOMERY.
1-Webster Wagner	Jacob G. Snell.
	TAGARA.
1-John E. Pound	Lawis S. Pavas
2-Lee B. Sanborn*	Selventor Daurene
S-ACC IN DR HOVER	ON CIDA.
1-Geo. W. Chadwick	Theodore P. Cook.
8-Sidney A. Bunch	Joseph Benedict.
Erastus G. Graves	Thomas Muhail.
4 Innac McDouga L	Nathaniel D. Bronson.
a annua massamana	CONTRACTA
1-Thomas G. Alvordo 2-1 eter Berns	W D Stamped
1-Anomas of Alvord	W. D. COUNTE
2-leter Berns	oun Munro.
Liustavus Suiper"	A. H. Avery.
The same of the sa	ONTABIO.
I-Nathan I. Aldrich	George W. Nicholas.
2-David E. Wilson	D. A. Piernont.
	OHANGE.
Y Dollant II Otto oborn	Robert Kidd, Independent.
A Alfand D Vicalization	Bouert Kind, Independent.
a-Anrea D. Posters.	Isaac M. Moutayne.
and the second of the second o	ORLEANS.
-John Berry"	William N. Lee.
	OSWEGO.
1-D. C. Littlejohn	W. A. Puncher.
3-J. G. Reynolds	A Margara 9
8-C. S. Sage	Charles II Cross
	constitution in the column
· David W Dates	OTSEGO.
- Davis W. Dates	Alfred Chamberlain.
B-J. Lee Tucker	W. C. Bentley.
	QUELNS.
1 T D Dates	Golan Chester.

J. G. ReynoldsA. Howe."	
I-J. G. ReynoldsA. Howe." I-C. S. Sage	
OTSEGO.	
-Davis W. Bates Alfred Chamberlain.	
J. Lee Tucker W. C. Bentley.	
QUELNS.	
-L. B. Price Loan Chester.	
-A. D. Price James M. Cukley.	
George A. Everst B. Baldwin.	
LENGBELAER.	
Horace Gifford	
James Alken	
BICHMOND.	
David W. JuddJohn Decker.*	
ROCKLAND.	
- John W. HuttonJames M. Nelson.	

ST. LAWRENCE.
-George M Gleason*
Dolphus S. Lynde W. C. Cooke.
-William Bradford" Barnaby Lantry.
SABATOGA.
-William Buckwell Isujah Fuller.*
-Joseph W. Hill
BOHENEGTADY.
John A. Deremer
George Mattice

1-George Mattice	
	CHUYLER.
1-Elnstean Wirom	Willam C. Coon.
	SENECA.
1-Frederick L. Manning.	Sanford R. Ten Eve
	STRUCKEN.
1-James P. Clark	fames G. Bennett.
1-James P. Clark 2-A. C. Barney	Lyman Balcom.
	SCHEOLE
1-George F. Carman	Robert W. Pearsal
	CHIT FELFA

1-George F. Carman	Robert W. Pearsall.
The same of the sa	SULLIVAN. Buckley.
1-B, B. Bignaii	
1-John H. Selkreg*	TOMPKINE.
1-Cyrus Burhans 2-C. M. Woodsey	DLSTERP. J. Flynn.*
A Court of Gallery Corresion	K. Hasprouck.

B Martin 2	schutt Charles H. Krack.	
	WAMEEN.	
1-J. L. Can	mingham Duncan Griffin.	
	WARRINGTON.	
1-Thomas	Stevenson	
&-Innae V.	Sievensen*	
	WAYNE.	
1-A. S. Wo	043	
3-Henry R.	Durfee Charles D, Johnson.	
	WESTCHTEFTER.	
1-J. Hilton	Scribner. Hugh Lumney.	

WESTCH FIST IN.	
1-J. Hilton Scribner Hugh Lumney.	
2—John J. Hill	147.00
1-Orange L. Tozler Henry S. Joy.	
1-George P. Lord S. S. Ellewarth.	

	Alabama.	
ent. Governor cretary of State. ate Treasurer	Republicant. Wm. H. Smith. Pierce Burion. James T. Rapier. A. Bingham. N. B. Cloud. Joshua Morse.	

Governot	.Wm. H. Smith	. R. R. Lindsay.
Lieut, Governor.	Pierce Burton	E. H. Moren.
Secretary of State.	James T. Kapler	d. J. Parker.
State Treasurer	A. Bimehum	d. F. Grant.
Suo, Pub. Instruc.	N. B. Cloud	.Joseph Hodgson.
Attorney General.	Joshua Moras	J. W. A. Sandford.
	CONGRESS.	
Dit. Republicano		morrets.
1-Benjamin S. Tt	rner S. J. Cu	mming.
2 *Charles W. Bu	chiey S. J. Cu	olibora.

Sup. P.	ub. InstrucN ey GeneralJ	B. Cloud	raeJ.	W. A. Sandio
		CONGR		
Die	Republicant.		Democr	
1-Em	a jamin S. Turne	or	S. J. Cummi	ng.
2 *Cl	parles W. Buck.	ey	M. B. Woalb	oru.
8- is.	w. Norris		W. A. Bane	liey.
4-"()	tarles hays		I. G. Barris	
b-1	I. Stamleter		M. Dox.	

was:-Grant, 70,366; Seymour, 72,056; republican majority, 4,250. The registration in 1867 amounted to 165,828, of which about forty-five per cent was

white and fifty-five per cent colored.

Slection November 7. There is no State ticket to be voted for in this

lows:-	the Congres	SIONAL HOME	ARCIONS MA	38:01-
Dist. N	epublicans, o ii. Itoots Suyder as Boies	J. M. H.	ocrafe. anka. C. Rogera. dwards.	
The d	R.p. T. H. Josh	Delaware. usticans. Coursey T. Heald 1 over 3,000 tion.	Benj. T. Br.	laga.
and the same		Elevida.		

The election for Lieutenant Governor is to fill a vacancy. In the State election of 1868 the vote Rhode Island, which may possibly culminate in the was:-Republican, 14,176; democrat, 10,144. Re- defeat of Mr. Jenekes, who, however, has nearly publican majority, 4,026.

publican majority, 4,026.

Republican.

Democrat.

Under the last election for Congressman.

The vote at the last election for Congressman. was:--Hamilton, republican, 7,863; Barnes, demo-crat, 3,846; Saunders, independent, 831. The State

	may be set down as certain;y republican.
	Georgia.
	Election December 20, 21, 32.
	Diet. Forty-First Congress. Porty-Second Congress. 1. Richard H. White. Virgil Hillyer. 2. Hichard H. Whiteley. Richard H. Whiteley. 3. Michael Bethine John S. Bigby. 4. Jefferson F. Long. Thomas J. Sper. 6. Sincon W. Besrd. Februant Tweedy. 6. Whitam R. Beil. Whiteley. 6. George F. Burnett. George F. Burnett.
	Democrat. 1—A. T. McIntyre W. W. Palne. 2—velson Till Nelson Tifl. 3-William F. Wright William F. Wright. 4-Winborn J. Lawton Winborn J. Lawton. 5-William M. Beese R. W. Carswell. 6-William F. Frice William P. Price. 7-Fierre M. B. Young Fierre M. S. Young.
1	Georgia is unrepresented in the present Congres
ı	Illinots.
-	STATE. Democrats. Treasurer. Erasus N. Fates. Chas. Ridgley. Eup. Pub. In. Newton Bateman. Chas. Fernsi.

	Date I ab. The Newton Dateman Chas. Pernat.
	Fea. Com
	Cas ar ButzT. Redmond.
О	
	CONGRESS.
Я	Dist. Republicans. Democrats.
1	1-C. B. Farweit
	a-to b. Farwell
п	2-"Jonn B. FarnsworthRichard Bisnop.
ц	
	5-"Horatio B. Burchard Charles Betts.
3	4-"John B, HawleyP. L. Cable.
	b- E. C. Ingerso L
31	6-Burton C. CookJulius Avery.
	A LY LA STATE OF THE STATE OF T
3	7-Jusse H. MooreA. J. Hunter.
Э	E-John H. MerriamJ. C. Rooinson.
И	G to be terrested to the art of the second
а	9-B. F. WestlakeT. W. McNeeley.
	10-J. W. Estebell E. Y. Rice.
Н	The same of the sa
Э	11-W. H. Ropinson
	11-John B. Hay
Н	19 Th the armen and the second
	13-D. W. MunnJohn M. Crebs.
3	At Large-"John A. Logan W. B. Anderson.
Ц	
1	Grant carried Illinois in 1863 by over 51,000 ma-
Э	Country Carried Trillions III 1000 03 0401 021000 mile
9	factor (Pha domesure expans to make one marches
и	jority. The democrats expect to gain one member

- 1 ASS 654	Kansas.	
Lieut. Governor. Secretary of Stat Aminor. Treasurer Sup. Pub. Ins. Autorney General	James M. Harvey P. P. Elder e. W. H. Smallwood A. Thomao J. E. Hayes H. D. McCarty A. L. Williams	A. J. Allen. C. C. Duncan. H. McMahon. S. C. Gephart. T. S. Murray.

L		CONGRESS.		
ı	Republican. D. P. Lowe.	B. C. Foster.		
1	Kansas was carried		in 1988	hv
1	over 15,000 majority.	by the republicans	11 1303	-3

	The state of the s
K	entucky.
No State ticket is to	be voted for in Kentucky.
CON	GRESSIONAL.
Dist. Republicans.	Democratic. Edward Crossland
1-Nathan R. Black	Edward Crossland .
8-R. D. Cart	General Lewis.

	9 George M. Thomas John M. Rice. Kentucky is democratic by about 70,000 ma
	Louisiana.
	Election November 7. STATE, Republicans, Democrate, A. Dubuciet, James D. Blate Auditor, James Graham, Alien Jumei, OGGGRESS.
-	Dist. Republicans. Democrats. 1-J. H. Synber

	Maryland.
No State officers to	be chosen.
	CONGRESS.
Dist. Republicans. 1—Henry R. Torbert	Democrat

2- William M. Marriek. 3- Washington Booth. Thomas Swann. 4-John F. Smith. John Ritchie. 5-James A. Gavy. William M. Merrick.
The present delegation is certainly democratic-
The republicans hope to elect one Congressman to morrow, but it is almost like hoping against hope.

	Massachusetts.
Lieut. Governor Secretary of State Treasurer Auditor Attorney General	STATE. Recardings. Denocrats. Wm. Cladin. John Q. Adams. Joseph Tucker Joseph Tucker L. Stevenson Charles Adams, Jr. Levi Heywood. Charles Endleost Phines Alien. Charles Alien. W. Warren.
Treasurer	W. Phillips. W. Phillips. Bilphaiet Trask. H. W. Mishbp. Bilphaiet Trask. H. W. Mishbp. George S. Hall. 9 B. Prath. John J. Baker. N. W. Stoddard. L. W. Daggett. W. Griswood. Charles Cornby. CONGRESS.
Robert C. Pau 2—"Oakes Amea. 3—"Obery Twick 4—"Samuel Hoop 5—"Renjamin F.	on

In 1848 Grant carried Massachusetts by over 77,000 majority. The present delegation is entirely republican. There is a schism among the republi-cans in the First district, but it will probably not materially affect the result

	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s			
		Michigan	45.50		
			American Co.	-	
		STATE.			
		Republican.	D	emocrat.	
overnor.	П	Republican.	C. C.	Comstock.	
deutenant	GovM	organ Pares	J A	T. Wengell.	
		aniel Striker.			
		P. Collier			
statistics.		V. Humphreys	Chan	des W Butler	
dunor,	*********	. Mumpureys	Toba	Atleiumen	۰
errorred of	enerat	wight May		ACKINBOD.	
and Comi	m er	. A. Edmonds	*******	. maninger.	
up. Pub. I	nstruc	. Hosford	Dun	ne Doty.	
		CONGRESS			

Sup. Pub. InstrucC. Ho	sfordDuane Doty.
	UNGRESS.
Dist. Republicans.	Democrate.
1_Henry Waldron	Nathaniel B. Eldredge.
	Henry Chamberlain.
2- wm. D. Stoughton	Henry Casimocriain.
	D. Darwin Hughes.
4- Thomas W. Ferry	Myron Rider.
5-'Omar D. Conger	
E Toba E Trade	John /2 Cutharland
C-John F. Driggs	Jabez G. Sutherland.
Grant's majority in !	Michigan was about 21,000

5—'Cmar D. Conger. 5—John F. Driggs	D. Darwin Hughes. Myron Rider. Byron G. Stout. Jabez G. Sutherland. in Michigan was about 31,000.
	Minnesota.
No State ticket to	be elected.
Dist. Resublican. 1. Mark H. Dunnell.	C. F. Buck

The aggregate republican majority in the two diricts in 1868 was upwards of 6,000.	Li
Missonri.	
STATE. Opposition.	
GovernorJ. W. McCiurgB. Gratz Brown.	
Secretary of State. J. S. Stover E. F. Weigle. Treasurer C. L. Phy Samuel Hayes.	

	despurational.	Opposition	71a
Governor	J. W. McCiurg.	B. Gratz Br	OWIL.
Lieut. Governor	A. Harland	J. J. Gravel	ly.
Secretary of State.	J. S. Stover	E. F. Weigh	d.
Treasurer	C. L. Filly	Samuel Has	res.
Auditor	G. A. Mozier	D. M. Drape	er.
Attorney General			
The two ticket			
republicans on t	he amnesty q	uestion. The	e demo-
crats will have n	o ticket in the	field, but wil	l proba-

Attorney GeneralW. A. JohnA. J. Buker.
The two tickets are the result of a division of the
republicans on the amnesty question. The demo-
crats will have no ticket in the field, but will proba-
bly support the ticket headed by Brown.
CONGRESS.
Dist. Republicans. Opposition.

ß	-Irwin W. Smith Charles H. Johnson.
B	- 'ti. A. Figkeinburg.
E	William N. Naile.
K	-H. E. Havens
	-*Samuel S. BurdettGeorge A. Smith.
g	-George Smith
8	-Isaac C. ParkerJ. H. Ellis.
	J. F. K. Hayward
k	-Edwin Draper*David P. Dyer.
	The democracy have made the following non

tions:-First district, Erastus Weils; Third, J. R. McCormick; Seventh, A. Comingo; Ninth, Andrew

Grant had	about 25,000 majority in Missouri.
	Nevada.
deut. Governe ecretary of S reasurer	RTATE. Republicans. Democrats. F. A. Trilie J. Singerland. Frank Denver. Lew Wines. W. W. Hobart O. K. Stampley. L. A. Buckner. L. A. Buckner.

The ma ority for Fitch two years ago was the

.... C. W. Kendall.

ıl-	New Jersey.
	congerss,
	Dist. Republican. Democrat.
	1 John W. Hazelton
	2-Willam A. Newell Samuel C. Forker.
	3- Robert RusingJohn T. Bird.
	Orestes Cinveland.
	5-George A. Halsey Orestes Cinveland.
	In 1868 Seymour carried the State over Grant b
	2,886 majority. The republicans expect to gain
100	number of Congressmen, but it is doubtful.
250	
	Rhode Island.
	anyoness.

There is literally a "family quarrel" going on in

	4,000 majority at the last general election to fall b
	upon.
1	Tennessace.
,	BTATE. Democratic Governor Wm. H. Wisener J. C. Bro
	Dist. Republicans. Democrats.
	1 - R. R. Rutter James Watte. 2 - Horace Maynard A. Rizari. 5 - Wu. B. Stokes A. E. Garrett, 4 - James Mulha. John M. Bright.
Į	5 Wm. Proser Edward I Golfday. 6 J. Bunyan Frierson Battle Peyton. (W. C. Whit borne.
B	7 Robert P. Caldwell.

200	8-W. J. Smith	
	Virginin. CONGRESS. Dist. Republicans. CONGRESS. 1-D. M. Norton (colored) John Critcher. 2-James H. Fratt. Robert B. Bolling. William Rodney Jones J. T. Pretlow (Ind.) 2-Charles H. Porter. Albert Ordway. 4-W. H. H. Stowell State Ind. Dwen. 6-Alexander Rives R. R. W. Buke. 6-Alexander Rives R. R. W. Buke. 7-L. McKeorie (Ind.) Ellied M. Braaton. 8-R. W. Hughes (Ind.) William Terry. In 1888 the republican candidate at large for gress was elected by nearly 9,000 majority.	Con

	Wisconsin.
	CONGUESS.
	Dist. Republicans. Democrats.
	1-Wm. Fenn LyonAlexander Mitchell.
	3-Gerry W. HazeltonA. G. Cook.
į	8-J. Aften BarterJohn Strachan. 4-Jerome A. Watreus*Charles A. Eidridge.
i	6-Philetis SawyerJoseph Stringham,
8	6-Jeremlah M. KuskAlexander Neggett.
ı	Grant had over 24,000 majority in Wisconsin 1
ı	Grant had over 29,000 majorny in wisconsin a

THE CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To reach a perfect understanding of the causes that led to the recent abrupt declination of General Banks to deliver his lecture on the Franco-Prussian question before the Bay State Lyceum, it must be remembered that that association is an important adjunct to the prohibitory wing of the republican party, and as such directly and bitterly opposed to the candidates of that party, which, the prohibitionists claim, has proved talse to their pet measure, and, consequently, their enemy, even to a greater degree, though more covertly, than their avowed open opponents, the democrats. Taking advantage of a bitter feud supposed to exist between General Banks, the representative of the Sixth Congessional district, and Hon. Ginery Twicnell, the representative of the Third district, in regard to the former's action in defeating the copper tariff bill, in which the latter's personal friends were vitally interested, the President of the Bay State Society obtained General Banks' promise to deliver a lecture in the advertised course at Music Hall, selecting as the subject that named above without the knowledge of the lecturer, in his absence, being then in a distant State. Upon his return, not mistrusting the purpose of the lecture committee, General Banks acquiesced in the selection of a theme, and proceeded to prepare himself for the occasion. The speaker and the theme of his discourse were duly announced, and at once a republican breeze began to blow into the orator's ears from the radical points of the political compass. Fugicinen from every shade of the radical party assailed him at his temporary quarters, and it was hard for the General to understand for a time the drift of the seemingly concentrated attack. But he was not kept in the dark many days. In answer to the inquiries of a prominent republican the General had not a word to say in defence of his proposed lecture further than a frank avovad of his purpose to taxe shoes with France in her struggle with Germany. The republican named that such a lecture wound have a bad enect on the German vote in Mr. Twicnell's district, coming, as it would, from a leading republican, and suggested the propriety of the General Banks took in the sumation so far as the party in its relations to Mr. Twicnell was concerned, and at once consented to windraw, provided the assent of the lecture committee was first obtained to the withdrawal, volunteering at the same time to subscribe 200 towards Twicnell's election. The representative of the republicans, so far satisfied, sought an interview with the chalifman of the lecture committee, Mr. J. fl. Roberts, who was s ing advantage of a bitter feud supposed to exist between General Banks, the defeating Mr. Twichell. The tugleman was received with great civility by the third party candidate, who listened to his query as to his object in inciting General Banks to deliver such a lecture on the eve of an important election.

important election.
"Why," responded the candidate, "that is a part important election.

"Way," responded the candidate, "that is a part of our programme."

Surprised, but not baffied, the ingleman, after conversation on a few commonpiace matters, withdrew, and sought a second interview with the chairman of the committee, who, after being told the result of the interview with the third candidate, admitted that the object of the theme selected for General Earis to speak upon was the defeat of Mr. Twichell. This was all the republican wanted. He immediately sought General Earis, whom he found in company with other political friends. His story was told to them in short metre, with no variations, and the decision was at once made for General Earis, to be made buttle the addence were in their seats. The pecuniary object of the prohibitory fecture committee was gained, but their political scheme was knocked into pl. Had men of the inclinations of hundreds of politicians have been placed in a similar position with the General in his intercourse with Mr. Twichell they would have profited by the opportunity for paying off old scores; but love for his party, in contradistinction to his love of country, inpelled him to reserve the dart unintentionally aimed and leave the people to decide between repobleau, democrat or prohibitionist for their suffrages.

But rumors prevail in influential quarters that the General's preparation will not be lost upon the

ages. But rumors prevail in induential quarters that But rumors prevail in inducatial quarters that the General's preparation will not be lost upon the world. Has views are to be ventilated after election, and would have been ere this in your city but for the vigilance of his political friends, who of late have had a watchful eye upon his movements, as though he needed a guardian angel to hover over his incomings and outgoings. His own district will soon require his undivided attention if all reports be true, as a prominent and popular young democrat has just been nominated in opposition, who is likely to receive, in addition to me regular vote of his party, the suffrages of a secret conclave, ready to avail liself of any and every opportunity to defeat the powers that they assert and believe are corrupting the morals and politics of the country. Massachusetts will have a grand shaking up in November, whatever be the grand result.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A party by the name of Anderson, who wishes to be elected to Congress, says of Abraham Lincoin's administration:-"Its guilt will be confessed by posterity, and the evidences of criminality will be manifest in the fragments of a dismembered Union." In view of the results achieved by Mr. Lincoln's administration such tanguage is an Insult to the intelligence of the voters in the Prairie State.

New Orleans politicians are trying a new dodge. George R. Walsh is the "Christian republican" can didate in that city for Congress.

A Kansas editor accuses a democratic candidate of "taking water." That charge is fatal to his success. Kausas politicians abominate water: they

The campaign in St. Louis is of the most sanguinary character. The several party papers assure us that Johnson skinned Wells, John scalped McClurg, and Myer raised Wood out of his boots. Even the Sixih ward Dead Rabbits are less bloodthirsty than

signed a protest repudiating the Hon Ignatius Donneily, and deeming it better for the interests of the party tout the district should be represented in congress by a straightfor ward republican. Long John Wentworth says his opponents have called him "a har, a thref, a scoundrel, and an old cuss," but never a "d-d fool." An Illinois candidate of the hardshell persuasion de-nounces the auministration for "taking the tax off on planners wor we don't use, and keepin' it on whisky, wot we do."

The democrats of Mennenin county, Minn., bayo

Party obligations sit lightly upon Senator Trumbuil, of Illinois, He is reported to have advised his Calcago friends to "support party nominations, except when you don't like the candidate."

YACHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In consequence of the dissatisfaction prevailing with members of the New York Yacht Club, as to the correctness of the rule under which the competing capacities of their yachts are computed, I have been asked by many of them to present the subject of measurement, or of capacity, in a shape to submit it to the consideration of the club; and I am also asked to give the elements of other methods, coupled with my views, and any recommendation

calculated to meet the conditions required which I may deem proper.

The cause that renders any rule necessary arises from the operation of the physical law that, cateris paribus, large vessels have greater proportionate stability, easier water lines and less proportionate surface of friction, and by their greater thertia are ess disturbed by rough water than small vessels; and hence all yacht c ubs have adopted a system of measurement whereupon is based an allowance of time or distance by the larger vessel to the lesser one.

Stability in a vessel is the determining element of capacity to sustain salis-that is, her capacity to carry and maintain her power of progression.

A vessel which has a sufficient de ree of stability from her dimensions will sail faster than one which, ballasted with greater weight, as she will roll easier; added to which one that has great proportionate

bailisated with greater weight, as she will roll easier; added to which one that has great proportionates beam and little depth has more stability than one that is narrow and deep (unless a like degree of stability is attained by ballasting), which it incurs an increase of displacement involving an increase of resistance, and, consequently, loss of power to meet it.

The crum stability, in the case of individual vessels, depends upon the exact position of the centres of gravity and desplacement in each case. By the operation of these rules it appears that length tope of the centres of gravity and desplacement in each case. By the operation of these rules it appears that length tope of the centre of in the rule, its use is proper; and that width of beam (the remaining element becomes in the rule in the rule, its use is proper; and that width of beam (the remaining element becomes in a variable quantity, its vulue being as its conbet have a like so the case and for the force, an element hat should be clued is applied in a direct rate, while volume of hall or weight, relative immersion and lepth, are wholy known as successor, which words and the construction, added to the very sight difference thany would be restricted to the proficency of the construction, added to the very sight difference thany would be restricted to the sease and for the following reasons:—Vessels of different dimensions, with varying stability, may have equal displacement or weight, or like anidash) section; both of these systems is alto the requirements of the case and for the following reasons:—Vessels of different dimensions, with varying stability, may have equal weight with with a stability of the cambrida, as determined by the formula given, is not as great as it would be restricted to the proficency of the anidash section, for the prince of the case and in the compared of the construction of the sailing master, pilot and crew; difference in models, in the sailing master, pilot and crew; difference in models of the construction of these

ring and rig are essayed to be the elements of competition.

The point essayed is for two or more parties, with like elements, to produce the best results, alike to two parties constructing steamers of like external dimensions of hull, dimensions of engines and capacity of bodier, and competing to ascertain which could produce the ingaest speed, bear the greatest load and consume the least fuel, by the difference in the lines of the hull and the conformation of the bolier and engine.

The arbitrary elements—the physical being equal or duly estimated—are depth, character of lines, ontline of cross section, sparring, rig, sails, trim, &c., and upon these points alone should competition be based.

It is upon the physical elements alone, then, that an allowance of time should be computed, and to

an allowance of time should be computed, and to their operation must the elements of relative capa-cities be confined. In illustration of the operation of such elements a public the following well known cases as fair ex-

Yacit.	Length at Load Line	Extreme Beam	Tone	Area at Load Line	Load Line to Gar- beard Streak	False of r
Sloop Richmond. Sloop Haswell Sloop Una. Sloop Una. Sloop Madgie. Schr. Magle. Schr. America. Schr. Zouave. Schr. Zouave. Schr. Zonave. Schr. Cambria. Schr. Cambria. Schr. Cambria. Schr. Sampho. Sloop Marra.	51.7 68.8 78.9 72.7 90.5 90.9 66.5 87.5 102. 99.6 120.7	Fed. 18. 31. 48.3 17.8 21. 20.1 20.5 22.5 22.1 21.5 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.8 24.8	27 59 70 111 111 65 171 148 96 119 228 1194 258 283 220	\$9. Ft. 769 920 1.195 1.649 1.849 1.485 1.089 1.445 1.859 2.106 2.072 2.899 3.255 2.892	7.5 8.6 8.4.5 6.75 6.75 4.9 8.5 7.2 4.25 5.16 11. 7.5 9.4	.45 .425 .82 .875 .875 .875 .875 .876 .815 .867 .864

Facht.	B3D7	from 15,000 to	Time Under	Time Units	Time Under	d le a u
sl. Richmond sl. Hasweil. sl. Um. sl. Madgier. sl. Madgier. sl. Madgier. sl. Julia. schr. America. schr. Gypsy schr. Cypsy	154,800 942,619 264,928 985,669 921,894 328,494 369,800 575,320	W. S. 44 01 58 47 57 82 41 05 41 06 85 16 85 00 38 87 80 02	M. S. 41 80 28 85 28 88 19 22 19 22 23 16 12 46 13 58 25 03	H. N. A. 1 7 21 1 6 66 49 44 35 26 44 38 56 53 22 30 28 06	H. M. S. 2 24 50 2 15 50 2 4 15 1 40 50 1 55 30 1 5 20 1 18 45 1 49 05	
Schr. Zinga Schr. Cambria	449,416 278,505	29 28 37 45	18 56 12 22	45 49 33 35	1 55 40 82 05	h
Schr. Palmer Schr. Daundess. Schr. Sappho	558,015 691,646 700,035	25 53 23 03 18 07	9 02 3 19	89 88 16	8 45 8 45	C
Maria	1 115 493	(m) (12.2)	2 93	23 21	26.45	0

* This is the allowance of time between the yachts designated assuming their sails to be proportionate to their stability or ability to bear them. Their equated time is that combining with their stability the actual area of their sails and consequently their actual capacities, and which is yet to

combining with their stability the actual area of their satis and consequently their actual capacities, and which is yet to be considered.

I Time of race als hours, and allowance equated between the different classes.

The area of the sails of this yacht could not be obtained. In my computations I have not noticed the difference of time due to senconers over sloops, nor have I divided the yachts into classes, as I do not consider either to be necessary in a dissertation upon general principles of stability.

A consideration of the elements of the subject presents the following:—

The existing rule of measurement of the club is at variance with the physical law controlling the capacity of a vessel to bear sails, and thouldeent, or weight and cepth of immersion. The other methods that have been adopted by yacht clubs, and are yet in operation, are measurement by tonnage and by area of sails.

The first method, by tonnage, is failnclous, as the result of the computation to arrive at tonnage (as concreted) embraces heatm and depth in direct

mage and by area of saits.

The first method, by tonnage, is failacious, as the result of the computation to arrive at tonnage (as operated) embraces beam and depth in direct ratios, when the former has a value as its cube, and the latter in an inverse ratio, and uses a standard coefficient as a divisor, without any reference to the model of the vach to which it is applied.

The latter method, by area of saits, so far as it is applied, is correct in its application, as it requires of one yacht to give time to another, in projection to the power of her sails; and as power and stability are convertible terms the former becomes an exponent of the latter. The application of the rule, however, without being combined with the elements of either displacement or weight, is incomplete, although it is one well calculated to develop good models or efficient hulls, as each owner of a yacht, in essaying to attain the greatest effect from a minimum of sails, would be compelled to seek a model of least resistance; but taken in combination with the elements given in the table and the rule becomes complete in all its bearings, as power would be proportioned to capacity to bear it, and then the physical elements would be chaintand from the aroltary, and perfect competition would be the result.

A system of measurement ahke to the existing rule of the club admits of the very objectionable and increasing abuse of an unlimited area of sails or power. The question, then, of the best model, rug, acc, is made secondary to the soutest spars, the heaviest stays, a discepted of consequences and the degree of pecuniary resources of the owner of a yacht to supply spars, sails and incur-repairs, added to which this practice is calculated to deter many persous from entering the field of competition from an unwillthgness or insulity to locar repairs, added to which this practice is calculated to deter many persous from entering the field of competition from an unwill the generality, it not universally, held by our

ture rendered necessary to compete upon equal terms.

It is generally, if not universally, held by our yacht owners that the limit of sails is the ability to bear them. When me I entertain the conviction that flying staysails, jib-topsails and gad-topsails that bunkle the masts, when considered in combination with the resistances offered by the spars and rigging that support them, by their area of resistance to the wind, their weight and the weight of the carry as aloft, tend to throw a vessel off her proper salling lines; and, as a, whole, or "bye and large," is productive of more losses than advantages; for it is not a consequence that because a flying sail is distended by the wind that it is "drawing."

The carrying of sails under any or all systems of allowances of time should be restricted in sloops to light even these humbler branches. If we may so distinct the capture of the capture of the savage with the vice and corruption of the debauchee. To do more than to protest against their mere existence would be to lend them a greater importance than they deserve outside of their debased and sorry sphere. This, however, we do in the name of decency and art. There is to this noble department and rigging that support them, by their area of resistance to which we turn with pleasure and gratified. It is the real position and mission of wood engraving.

From the standpoint of simple taste the useful always seems to hold a somewhat lower place than the real position and mission of the capture and right places. There is to this noble department and they deserve outside of their debased and sorry sphere. This, however, we do in the about they deserve outside of their debased and sorry sphere. This, however, we do in the same of decency and art. There is to this noble department and right places and art. There is to this noble department and right places and art. There is to this noble department and right places and art. There is to this noble department and right places and art. There is to this noble department and

mainsail, jib and flying-jib and jib and gaff-topeails, and in schooners to the same, with the addition of forestil and fore-gaff-topsails, and in both cases the topsails should have a fixed proportional area to that of the lower sails, over which they are set.

To meet the error of this condition of unlimited sails I submit that the area be computed in committed with the stability, and that they shall be rescribed in a race to such as are set to the masts or masts and standing stays.

That any silowance of time based upon tonnage, sails, area of floatation or stability alone is insufficient and imperiect, as they simily do not embody the elements necessary to arrive at a just estimate of the competing qualities of yachts.

That the only just method of computing the relative capacities of yachts is by embodying with their statical capacity the area of sails they may carry, and thus combining capacity and power, and in order to illustrate how widely our practice differs from a due regard to physical elements, I mount the following table:—

Facht.	Area of Sail	dren of Sailb	Sails reduced to Americals, as Uni-	Unexpect of True as determined by Stability alone	Cocane of Time as determined by consideration of Sail with Subdity.
Stoop Richmond. Stoop Haswell. Stoop Ons. Stoop Maria	4,624 3,407 5,470 6,124 4,061 6,475 7,600 9,050	81.9 105, 86.6 87.8 62.5 84.5 40, 72, 110.5 41.8 77.1 77.1 162	703 .662 .666 .666 .666 .86 .86 .86 .834 .411 .744 .765 .765	## 01 47 20 00 15	M. A. 22: 47 25: 67 20: 01 15: 50 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10:

Yacht.	Art al Digilac-	Area of Saile.	Proportionals Area of Sails to Actual Dis- placement or Weight	
	Tons. 167 986 255 121	8q. Fl. 6,475 9,080 7,800 6,470	39 30.6 30.5 28	

America.

255 | 7.500 | 30.5 |
America.

The effect of the narrow and deep sectioned hull, or English type of models in comparison with the broad and shallow-sectioned hull, or American type, is forcibly shown in the adjoining table, in which it appears that the Cambria. authough her stability is much impaired by her proportionate narrow beam, compared with her length and depth, yet that in consequence of her centres of gravity and displacement being much below that of the other yacuts designated she bears a larger proportionate area of sails than any of them.

When, therefore, the types of models of yachts in competition differ as in the case referred to, the elements of centres of gravity and of displacement, as already stated, should be considered.

In conclusion I submit the following rule of measurement whereby to determine allowances of time between competing yachts, viz.:—

Multiply the length by the beam cubed and divide the product by the product of the depth of immersion from load line to under side of garboard streak and the ratio of displacement of the hull (compared with the volume as determined by its length and breadth at the load line and the depth as above)—all dimensions to be in feet and decimas. Divide this quotient by 15,000, and the result will give the time in minutes and decimals for an amount under 10,000; 27,000, 350,000, 550,000, 860,000, 1,350,000 and 2,200,000.

Ascertain the difference of time—Divide the quotient first obtained by the grave of sails and multiply the quotient thus obtained by the difference of time; divide the product by the grave of sails and multiply the grave of sails and fine the reast will give the difference of time in minutes and decimals.

Notz.—In assigning these units of division I have purposed at this time merely to flustrate the operation of the rule; a perient or elaborate one, upon the basis given, would increase the number of the units to equalize the opera-

ILLUSTRATION. - The difference of time between the America and Maria is 35 minutes 9 seconds.

The quotient first obtained for the America is 323,404, which divided by 5.470, ner area of sails, equals 59; and that for the Maria is 1,115,423, which

ART NOTES.

Wood Engraving and Draughtsmen in

No particular branch has been a more efficient

andmaid to the great cause of modern Art than ood engraving. Often scorned and rarely appretated, she has gone on in her silent mission faithfully and perseveringly. Something of its real worth and dignity has been lost sight of in her menial character. It has come so much in contact with the less cultured, and rendered Art so often in its lower phases, that something of contempt if not of reproach, clings to its garments. It is greatly to be regretted that it is so. There is, however, some reason for it, and it must be admitted as a fact. While it also must be admitted that in spirit and character at least, if not in originality, we have several draughtsmen who will compare favorably with the best abroad, it is undeniable that these names shine only the brighter for a surrounding darkness it is painful to contemplate. We pass by, as comparatively harmless, the servile imitators of foreign talent, who, in the privacy of the studios, bedeck themselves with borrowed plames and strut about in the audacity of their ignorant conceit. Their silly pilferings are only as innocent as they are transparent and ludicrous. We need not speak of the rubbish which disfigures so many of our books and papers, a mere kaleidoscope of legs, arms and drapery, which eternally reappear in varying combinasterile imagination of the drawer is unequal. Nor need we speak of those miserable charlatans whose figures are the grossest caricatures, whose feeling is vulgarity or sensuality, and whose wit, aimless and pointiess, is simply coarse brutality or ignorant

All these we can pass by with a simple smile or sigh or speer. There are others, however, even lower than these-works and workers-who not only offend bad taste, but sap at the very foundation of art and esthetics, who steal the guise of Art and use her for her own degradation, and whose dishonesty itself is lost in the abyss of their moral and artistic debasement. We have periodicals whose number is excelled only by their utter worthlessness, and which encourage and minister to the lowest moral and artistic taste. We have draughtsmen and designers who seem to be inspired by any and everything rather than art, and whose mise rable sketches combine the ignorance of the savage

nity them, nave an innuence which, sooder or least, win be cit. Wood engraving, however, has been cided and deduct held. She spans the great rife between art, and the mactor trades, she bridges the theoretical and the practical, by her, as on the ladder at Bethel, angels of art come down to commune with sleeping and dreaming men, and the lowest thoughts and humblest ideas can mount to the region of highest art. From the earliest authentic records we have of wood engraving it farmishes a long catalogue of names hinstrious either as practical engravers or designers, and who are, in any case, unquestioned princes of art. The perfection to which it has been carried within the hast few years has given a great impetus to this art. Not are whomment paniers, from a mistaken notion of its importance and rank, have abandoned it after attaining some eminence, and have entered the broader field of general art. Mistaken, we say, for it would seem that eminence as a draughtsman does not at all lead necessarily to enthrease as a panier. Or this we have two or three striking linistrations. There is no reason why the fame of an excellent draughtsman should not equal that of an eminent painter. On the other hand, some of our best artists in color started in what is considered the more affective started in what is considered the more affective started in his own peculiar style and spirit, air, Dariey certainly stains unitwilled. There is a pathos and humor combined in his works which remind one of Diskens in interacine and in which, we besteve, he stands alone and almost unapproamed. His figures are into action and character which mark the German draughtsmen, with enough of the dash or feeling more peculiar to the French or English school to render his works attractive and popular. His figures are into action, and excellent movement. It is in these that he especial excels. He assume the larger are the hiving embodinest of Air, backens. They are not creations. They are not creations. They are not the attention of irestines of his

of American He and scenery. Mr. Darley has acheved in this field of our cational art what has circaidy won him a world-wate reputation, and a forcent of rank in the catalogue of our country? drangitismen.

AUGUSTUS HOPPIN

is another of our artists in drawing, and one of whom we have just reason to be proud. Although differing in most respects from Mr. Darley, his work display the same character and power. In many of his drawings there is a classic party and simpnetly, which is especially charaning to a student of lover of art. His figures are always well studied, perhaps a triffe more from soine classic ideal standard than from common his, but always graceful and true. There is always, too, a meaning and a sentiment which betrays the scholar and the gentleman. Even to his scotches for the headings or endings of a chapter there is an easy, unadected how of ideas and exquisite treatment which is masterly, for it shows the master in small things as well as in great. If we were to assign any characteristics to this artist they would be simplicity and poetry, which, undeed to his evident and theorough knowledge of drawing, establish his cialmic beyond a peradventure as one of our best artists.

No one of our artists has a more thorough and poetic understanding of air than this one. His lines are find of expression and poetry. The detail of his drawings has that same careful faithful character which caarm us so in the works of Perugino and other pre-Raffachtes. Careful, yet not labored, faithful and true, without exagge atton, als drawings are of a school whom may be admired and more extensively followed, and which forms a pleasing relief to a care-essues and linaginative style only 100 prevalent and growing.

Arrites Luzhay.

Few draughtsmen on wood are more widely known or more popular than Mr. Lumley. By constant and conscientions labor he has won a namo for himself in the history of this department of artifuring which is constituted in the property. His drawings are of the convention-anity of art, but refreen hi

dear to a truthful immer—those of nature herself.

PARSONS.

This artist in his landscapes presents a variety of color which would seem a most impossible with the simple elements at hand—taving out of consideration, of coarse, the very one which would readily explain the difficulty—that is, ability. His works are generally distinguished by a thorough comprehension of subject, which inspires at once the feoling of nature without descending too much into detail. There is a most agreeable balance of light and shade, which is maintained with an underlying feeling which renders them works of art in the mirhest

one strongly of that prince of drawing, Gilbert. Ho has the same purity of style. There is the same simplicity of outline and delicacy of shade and color, he has modified the classic severity in adapting it by a witter field—the representation of daily life and familiar scenes.

a whier field—the representation of daily hie and familiar scenes.

EYTINGE.

This gentleman, though comparatively a new competitor, has already won considerable credit for himself in his spirited and dashing drawings. They must be known to all who see the wondrous variety of our litustrated periodicals as well executed and full of hie and spirit.

H. STEPHENS

has devoted himself more especially to a class of work in which Tenniel has already attained such a pre-eminent position. His drawings evince study and care, and often possess much character and individuality. To say that he is the best of that class of artists we have would be very meagre praise, in view of the wretched trumpery, flat and vulgar, which generally predominates, and devoid alike of taste and meaning. Mr. Stephens' political his are often clever and nice, without the breadth and coarseness often connected with this style of wit. He has the absolute mort of being a very excellent and improving draughtsman. His associale, Mr. G. W. Bowlend, is a young designer who evinces much ingomity and character in a number of capital intile initial designs.

We have only noticed a few of the names familiar in drawing and designing. The list might be extended to the credit of American art by the addition of the names of Linton, Fenn, Wallen, White, Hyde and many others. For the present suffice what we have done. The field will be still open for the inture.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

New York Actress Robbed in Jersey-And Unprofitable Engagement at the Newark Opera House. Every night during the week just closed a theatri-

cal company, under the management of Messra.

Theodore Hamilton, Vining Bowers, L. R. Shewell

nd others, and carrying the title of "Niblo's Combination," have been playing "Everybody's Friend," "Richelien," the "Lady of the Lake" and other plays to thinly settled audiences at the Newark Opera House, itself one of the costest little Thespian temples to be found anywhere outside of the metropolis. For the last few evenings it was noticed that the lady who on the opening night so cleverly enacted the part of Mrs. Major Wellington De Boots was minus her wonted dash and clan. It was supposed that the beggarly account of empty benches, both in the parquet and in the gallery, benches, both in the parquet and in the gallery, had considerable to do with not only her apparent mental depression, but that of others of the "combination." Yesterday, however, the reni cause of her loss of loveliness was divuged in the Newark Police Court. To the presiding magistrate, Justice Dean, she stated that her name is Juliu Blutone, of 21 East Houston street, corner of Crosoy, New York; that her husband is engaged at Niblo's theatre; that while playing an engagement at the Newark Opera House, during her absence from the building after the performance, her wardrobe trunk was broken open and a very valuable chene brocade dress, of rare pattern, worth at least one hundred dollars, and many other articles of dress and ornament carried off, exactly when or by whom could only as yet be conjectured. Mrs. Brutone and her husband, who was also in court, said they cared less about the loss than they did about a sint that had been thrown on the fair reputation of the fady by the managers and Mr. Kimball, the proprietor of the Opera House. When she made known her loss to them they had said as much as that she had stolen the property herself, and that was an insimuation that no one are throw at her with impunity. The jamitor, a colored man, who was responsible for the saiety of the property, when asked about the matter, manifested a strong dislike to be interrogated he was "not giwine to be questioned like a lawyer," He denounced all knowledge of the roobery. The magistrale took Mrs. Brutone's statement, and she and her husband teft court to institute civil proceedings for indemnity from the managers and Mr. Kimball. It is to be hoped that her desires in all legal respects with be responded to with half as much celerity as her orders to the "Major." had considerable to do with not only her apparent